

PEN

PENNANT. *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.]
1. A small flag, ensign or colours.
2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.
PENNATED. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]
1. Winged.
2. *Pennated*, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants as grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*
PENNER. *n. f.* [from *pen*.]
1. A writer.
2. A pence. *Ans.* So it is called in Scotland.
PENNYLESS. *adj.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.
PENNON. *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.
Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And when the wind amongst them did inspire,
They waved like a *pennon* wide difpread. *Fairy Queen.*
Harry sweeps through our land
With *pennons* painted in the blood of Harfleur. *Shaksp.*
High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*
PENNY. *n. f.* plural *pence*. [penig, Saxon.]
1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummerum famul*, a subordinate species of coin.
She fights and shakes her empty shoes in vain,
No silver *penny* to reward her pain. *Dryden.*
One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
Does at a *penny*'s cost in herbs repine. *Dryden.*
2. Proverbially. A small sum.
You shall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any *penny* tribute paid. *Shaksp.*
We will not lend thee a *penny*.
Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling,
take not the utmost *penny* that is lawful, for although it be
lawful, yet it is not safe. *Taylor's Living Holy.*
3. Money in general.
Pepper and Sabeen incense take;
And with post-haste thy running markets make;
Be sure to turn the *penny*. *Dryden.*
It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind
to make a *penny*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PENNYROYAL, or *pudding grass*. *n. f.* [*pulegium*, Lat.]
Pennyroyal hath a labiated flower consisting of one leaf,
whose upper lip or crest is entire, but the lower lip or beard
is divided into three parts; out of the flower cup rises the
pointed attended by four embryos, which afterwards become
to many seeds: to which may be added, that the flowers grow
in thorny thick whorles. *Miller.*
PENNYWEIGHT. *n. f.* [*penny* and *weight*.] A weight contain-
ing twenty-four grains troy weight.
The Sevil piece of Eight is 1 *pennyweight* in the pound
worse than the English standard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*,
contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen
mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling
silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven
hundredths of a penny. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
PENNYWISE. *adj.* [*penny* and *wise*.] One who saves small
sums at the hazard of larger; one who is a niggard on
improper occasions.
Be not *pennywise*; riches have wings and fly away of them-
selves. *Bacon.*
PENNYWORTH. *n. f.* [*penny* and *worth*.]
1. As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.
As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and
oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger *penny-
worths* may be allowed to them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Pirates may make cheap *pennyworths* of their pillage.
And purchase friends. *Shaksp.*
You know I say nothing to him, for he hath neither
Latin, French nor Italian, and you may come into court,
and swear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the English.
Shaksp.
Lucian affirms, that the souls of usurers after their death
are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain cer-
tain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their
bones and sides by cudgel and spur. *Peacocks.*
Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the
cheapest *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the best bar-
gains. *South's Sermons.*
3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less
than it is worth.
For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare *Dryden.*
He had no mighty *pennyworth* of his pray'r.
4. A small quantity.
My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me
and who diplicate me least. *Swift.*

PEN

PENSILE. *adj.* [*pensilis*, Latin.]
1. Hanging; suspended.
There are two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of
the bell when it is *pensile*; the other, secret of the minute parts,
This ethereal space,
Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,
Anxious I ask you, how the *pensile* ball
Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*
2. Supported above the ground.
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and *pensile* garden grows. *Prior.*
PENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *pensile*.] The state of hanging.
PENSION. *n. f.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allowance made to any
one without an equivalent. In England it is generally under-
stood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his
country.
A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects
has more merit than a thousand *pensions* to those of a higher
fortune. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 105.
He has liv'd with the great without flattery, and been a
friend to men in power without *pension*. *Pope.*
To *PENSION*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbi-
trary allowance.
One might expect to see medals of France in the highest
perfection, when there is a society *pensioned* and let apart
for the designing of them. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
The hero William and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one *pension'd* Quarles. *Pope.*
PENSIONARY. *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, French.] Maintained by
pensions.
Scorn his household policies,
His filly plots and *pensionary* spies. *Dante.*
They were devoted by *pensionary* obligations to the olive.
Howell's Vocal Poetry.
PENSIONER. *n. f.* [from *pension*.]
1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of
another; a dependant.
Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew excessive
to the hurt of *pensioners*, soldiers, and all hired servants. *Cand.*
Hovering dreams,
The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*
The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's
office, and therefore is a kind of *pensioner* to him. *Collier.*
2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.
In Britain's senate he a feat obtains,
And one more *pensioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*
PENSIVE. *adj.* [*pensif*, French; *pensivo*, Italian.]
1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; me-
lancholy.
Think it fill a good work, which they in their *pensive* care
for the well bestowing of time account waste. *Hobbes.*
Are you at leisure, holy father,—
—My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now. *Shaksp.*
Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppress,
And secret passions labour'd in her breast. *Pope.*
2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but *Prior* has
applied it to things.
We at the sad approach of death shall know
The truth, which from these *pensive* numbers flow. *Prior.*
That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe. *Prior.*
PENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *pensive*.] With melancholy; sorrow-
fully; with gloomy seriousness.
So fair a lady did I spy,
On herbs and flowers the walked *pensively*. *Spenser.*
Mild, but yet love the proudly did forsake.
PENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *pensive*.] Melancholy; sorrowful-
ness; gloomy seriousness.
Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto
this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we
should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests
for them, inasmuch as the one hath *pensioners* and fear, the
other always joy annexed. *Hooker*, b. vi. f. 43.
Wouldst thou unlock the door
To cold despair and gnawing *pensiveness*. *Herbert.*
PENT, part. pass. of *pen*. Shut up.
Cut my lace asunder,
That my *pent* heart may have some scope to beat. *Shaksp.*
The son of Clarence have I *pent* up close. *Shaksp.*
Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their mercy. *Shaksp.*
Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in, and brass'd
Into their substance *pent*. *Milton.*
The soul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
But *pent* in flesh, must issue by discourse. *Dryden.*
Pent up in Utica he vainly forms
A poor epitome of Roman greatness. *Addison's Cato.*
PENTAGONSULAR. *adj.* [*pentagon* and *capsular*.] Having five
cavities.
PENTACHORD. *adj.* [*pentachord*, Greek.] An instrument with
five strings.
PENTAEDEUS.

PEP

PENTAEDEUS. *adj.* [*pentae* and *edus*.] Having five sides.
The *pentae* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of
plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the
axis. *Woodward on Fossils.*
PENTAGON. *n. f.* [*pentagon*, Fr. *pentagon* and *gonia*.] A
figure with five angles.
I know of that famous piece at Capalora, cast by Baroccio
into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed. *Watson.*
PENTAGONAL. *adj.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having
five angles.
The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a
net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in
each mesh. *Woodward on Fossils.*
PENTAMETER. *n. f.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] A
Latin verse of five feet.
Mr. Dittich may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us,
but he shall be answered in Alexandrines. *Addison.*
PENTANGULAR. *adj.* [*pentagon* and *angular*.] Five cornered.
His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make
the fifth almost *pentangular*. *Grew.*
PENTATELALOUS. *adj.* [*pentate* and *telalos*, Lat.] Having five
petals.
PENTASTAST. *adj.* [*pentastaste*, Fr. *pentaste* and *staste*.] An
engine with five pulleys.
PENTASTICK. *n. f.* [*pentaste* and *stick*.] A composition con-
sisting of five verses.
PENTASTYLE. *n. f.* [*pentaste* and *style*.] In architecture, a
work in which are five rows of columns. *Ditt.*
PENTATEUCH. *n. f.* [*pentateuch*, Fr. *pentateuch*, Lat.] The
five books of Moses.
The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not
unfrequent mention of the angels. *Bentley.*
PENTECOST. *n. f.* [*pentecost*, Fr. *pentecoste*, Lat.] A feast
among the Jews.
Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was cele-
brated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was
the second day of the feast of the passover: the Hebrews call
it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the
passover; they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest,
which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the
Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the
Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the
law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day
after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmer.*
'Tis since the nuptial of Luceinto,
Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will
Some five and twenty years. *Shaksp.*
PENTECOSTAL. *adj.* [from *pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitfun-
tide.
I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the
church collects with some little variation; as the collects ad-
ventual, quadragesimal, paschal or *pentecostal*. *Sanders.*
PENTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*pent*, from *pen*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed
hanging out aloft from the main wall.
This is the *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desir'd us to
make a stand. *Shaksp.*
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his *penthouse* lid. *Shaksp.*
The Turks lurking under their *penthouses*, labour'd with
mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Kneller.*
A blow was received by riding under a *penthouse*. *Wifeman.*
Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the
form of *penthouses* to cover the assailants from the weapons of
the besieged, would he presently batter in pieces with stones
and blocks. *Wilkins.*
My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard
Offend your sight; but these are manly signs. *Dryden.*
The chill rain
Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head. *Roue.*
PENTICE. *n. f.* [*pentice*, French; *pentice*, Italian.] It is
commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse*; but perhaps
pentice is the true word. A sloping roof.
Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought
to provide more inclining *pentices*. *Watson.*
PENTILE. *n. f.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the
sloping part of the roof.
Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on
the laths; they are hollow and circular. *Moxon.*
PENT UP. *part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.
Close *pent up* guilts. *Shaksp.*
Rive your concealing continents. *K. Lear.*
PENULTIMA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The last syllable but one.
PENUMBRA. *n. f.* [*pen* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect
shadow.
The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter,
and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch,
including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*
PENURIOUS. *adj.* [from *penuria*, Latin.]
1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; forbiddingly mean.
What more can our *penurious* reason grant
To the large whale or catted elephant, *Prior.*

PEN

2. Scant; not plentiful.
Some *penurious* spring by chance appear'd
Scanty of water. *Addison.*
PENURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plen-
tifully.
PENURIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *penurious*.] Niggardliness; par-
simony.
If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that
people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as
great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure.
Addison on the State of the War.
PENURY. *n. f.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.
The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hooker.*
Who can perfectly declare
The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
When thy great mother Venus first thee bare,
Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenser.*
Sometimes am I king;
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar;
And so I am: then crushing *penury*
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am king'd again. *Shaksp.*
All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury*,
which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Sprat.*
Let them not fill be obstinately blind,
Still to divert the good design'd,
Or with malignant *penury*
To starve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*
May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade. *Prior.*
PEONY. *n. f.* [*paonia*, Latin.]
The *peony* hath a flower composed of several leaves, which
are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, out of
whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards be-
comes a fruit, in which several little horns bent downwards
are gathered, as it were, into a little head covered with down
opening lengthways, containing many globular seeds. *Miller.*
A physician had often tried the *peony* root unseasonably
gathered without success; but having gathered it when the
decreasing moon passes under Aries and tied the slit root about
the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from
epileptical fits. *Boyle.*
PEOPLE. *n. f.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]
1. A nation; these who compose a community.
Prophesy again before many *peoples* and nations and
tongues. *Revelations* x. 11.
Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in
summer. *Proverbs* xxx. 25.
What is the city but the *people*?
True the *people* are the city. *Shaksp.*
2. The vulgar.
The knowing artist may
Judge better than the *people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*
3. The commonality; not the princes or nobles.
4. Persons of a particular class.
If a man temper his actions to content every combination
of *people*, the musick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*
A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call
the winoippe. *Bacon.*
5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people*
is used indefinitely, like *on* in French.
The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of
struggling with heaven. *L'Estrange.*
People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large
interest. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by di-
luting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon
nothing but water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
People in adversity should preserve laudable customs. *Clarissa.*
To *PEOPLE*. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inha-
bitants.
Suppose that Brute, or whoever else that first *peopled* this
island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after
his name Britannia. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
He would not be alone, who all things can;
But *peopled* Heav'n with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*
Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power magnificently proves
By crowds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*
A *peopled* city made a desert place. *Dryden.*
Imperious death directs his ebon lance;
Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*
PEPASTICKS. *n. f.* [*pepasticks*, Lat.] Medicines which are good to
help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Ditt.*
PEPPER. *n. f.* [*piper*, Lat. *pevere*, Fr.]
We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and
the long, which are three different fruits produced by three
distinct plants; black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of a
vetch and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black
colour.